(vi) Method 201 or 201A, as applicable, to determine the concentration of PM_{10}.

(2) Collect a minimum sample volume of 60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf) during each particulate matter or PM_{10} test run. Three valid test runs are needed to comprise a performance test.

(c) Compute the mass emissions rate in pounds per hour (lbs/hr) for each test run using Equation 1 of this section:

$$E_{lbs/hr} = \frac{C_s \times Q_{std} \times 60}{7{,}000} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

$E_{lbs/hr}$ = Mass emissions rate of particulate matter or PM_{10} (lbs/hr);

C_s = Concentration of particulate matter or PM_{10} in the gas stream, grains per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf);

Q_{std} = Volumetric flow rate of stack gas, dry standard cubic feet per minute (dscfm);

60 = Conversion factor, minutes per hour (min/hr); and

7,000 = Conversion factor, grains per pound (gr/lb).

§ 63.9914 What test methods and other procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with chlorine and hydrochloric acid emission limits?

(a) You must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the requirements in § 63.7(e)(1).

(b) To determine compliance with the applicable emission limits for chlorine and hydrochloric acid in Table 1 to this subpart, you must follow the test methods and procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Determine the concentration of chlorine and hydrochloric acid according to the following test methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60:

(i) Method 1 to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points. Sampling ports must be located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(ii) Method 2, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 26 or 26A, as applicable, to determine the concentration of hydrochloric acid and chlorine.

(2) Collect a minimum sample of 60 dscf during each test run for chlorine and hydrochloric acid. Three valid test runs are needed to comprise a performance test.

(c) Compute the mass emissions rate (lbs/hr) for each test run using Equation 1 of this section:

$$E_{lbs/hr} = \frac{C_s \times Q_{std} \times 60}{35.31 \times 454{,}000} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

$E_{lbs/hr}$ = Mass emissions rate of chlorine or hydrochloric acid (lbs/hr);

C_s = Concentration of chlorine or hydrochloric acid in the gas stream, milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscm);

Q_{std} = Volumetric flow rate of stack gas (dscfm);

60 = Conversion factor (min/hr);

35.31 = Conversion factor (dscf/dscm); and

454,000 = Conversion factor (mg/lb).

§ 63.9915 What test methods and other procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with dioxin/furan emission limits?

(a) You must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the requirements in § 63.7(e)(1).

(b) To determine compliance with the applicable emission limit for dioxins/furans in Table 1 to this subpart, you must follow the test methods and procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Determine the concentration of dioxin and furan according to the following test methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60:

(i) Method 1 to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points. Sampling ports must be located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(ii) Method 2, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 23 to determine the concentration of dioxins/furans. For each